# CONGRESS.

The Amended Apportionment Bill Passed by the Senate.

Mr. Sumner and Hamlin's "Old Hundred."

#### AMNESTY TO COME UP TO-DAY.

More About Cuban Belligerency in the House.

A SENECA SANDSTONE QUERY.

The Question of Final Adjournment Referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

#### SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1872. THE "OLD BUNDRED."

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called attention to the omis-tion from the Globe of Mr. Hamlin's facetious suggestion, on riday, that before voting on Mr. Sumner's Equal Rights mendment the Senate should sing "Old Hundred." He complained of the omission, because it rendered his own ucceeding remark unintelligible. He read a note from the whithers of the Globe, status, the constitution of the Globe, status, the constitution of the Globe status the constitution of the Globe status that constitution is the constitution of the Globe status that constitution is the constitution of the Globe status that the constitution of the Globe status that constitution is the constitution of the Globe status that constitution is the constitution of the Globe status that the constitution of the G succeeding remark unintelligible. He read a note from the bublishers of the Globs, stating that the omission had been nade at the request of Mr. Hamilin, and said he hoped they would make the necessary correction.

Mr. Blair, idem. Jof Mo., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported without amendment a bill conferring urrisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the init of Carondelet vs. The United States.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Blair—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of pay for cotton seried by agents of the United States after June 30, 1852.

for cotion seized by agents of the control of the cotion seized by agents of the cotion of the cotio

THE PRAFSIDIO RESERVATION.
(rep.) of Cal., called up the bill leasing a portion sidio Reservation to San Francisco for a public

the bill, and it went over.

Mr. Scott, fren, of Pa, called up the resolution to direct the arrest of Measrs. Gist and Camp, the witnesses who refused to teatify before the Sub-Ku Klur Committee to South Carolina. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the special order—

THE ANNESTY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt. moved to lay it aside and take up the Apportsonment bill.

ANNESTY OR APPOSTIONMENT.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vi., moved to lay it aside and take up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Trummull., (rep.) of Vi., moved to lay it aside and take up the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Trummull., (rep.) of Ill., opposed the motion, and said the Senate had unanimously agreed on Friday that the Amnesty bill should be proceeded with to-day.

The Vice Pirkstuber's said that the understanding on Friday was that to-morrow meant the next legislative day, and not necessarily saturday.

Mr. Trumull...—I hope no motion is to be made this morning to violate another unanimous consent. The Chair read but a part of what occurred on Friday. I consider it due to mysell, in consequence of what occurred Priday last, to call the attention of the Senate a moment to the facts. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) had asked to have the Apportionment bill go over until the next day for the purpose of allowing him to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. Trumull. here read from the clobe a portion of Friday's discussion and proceeded. The Chair will see that the question did arise as to Saturday. It was mentioned, and the Senator from Minnesots (Mr. Ramser), while this conversation was taking place, objected to fixing Saturday, and saked that the bill should go over until Monday. That, however, was yielded, and the unanimous consent of the Senate was obtained to proceed with the bill the next day. Having had charge of the Apportionment bill and spoken somewhat at length upon it in the early part of the day, after remaining in my sext four or five hours, I left the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Rahsey—I move that when the Senate adjourn to-Mr. Rahsey—I move

The Senate then took up

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MORBILL resumed his remarks. He preferred the
nate substitute to the House bill, and did not favor an inease of the number of representatives, believing that
small house could do the business of the
unity better than a large one. He criticised the
nume bill as unjust to several of the States, and account in the lates.

amall house could do the business of the country better than a large one. He criticised the House bill as unjust to several of the States, and said that if the ratio of representation which it applied to Vermont were to be applied all over the Union it would give an aggregate of only 250 members, instead of 283, the number provided for in the bill. But it was not against Vermont or New England allone that the House bill would discriminate. It would do injustice to at least fifteen States, of which only two were in New England, and it favored the large States at the expense of the small. The question was on the first amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing that the House shall consist of the present number, 243, instead of 283, as proposed in the House oill.

Mr. MORHILL, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend so as to make the number 282. Lost, Yeas, 17; nays, 31.

Mr. EDRUNIS, stre.) of Vt., argued that the House bill would violate the constitutional requirement that there shall be equality of representation. He admitted that it was impossible to avoid some inequality where fractions of population were concerned, but expressed the opinion that exact justice would be nearest approximated by reverting to the rule which was followed up to 1241, of disregarding fractions altogether.

altogether.

The other amendments reported by the committee were rejected except the last, which was adopted—yeas 27,

have 35.

The section provides that should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right or any of its male cittiens to vote at any election named in the fourteenth ameniment to the constitution, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of its Kepresentaameniment to the constitution, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the number of its Representa-lives shall be proportionately reduced.

Mr. FOMEROY, (rep.) of Kanass, moved to strike out the full section, which prohibits the admission of any new State unit section, which prohibits the admission of any new State that section is a sufficient of the section of the presen-tative has sufficient population to entitle it to one Represen-tative National State of National State of the State Mr. PATTERBON, (rep.) of N. H., moved to amend so as to give Vermont and New Hampehire three members each. Lost—48 to 9.

Lost-45 to 3.

Other amendments were offered and rejected. The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made in the committee was concurred in -year 34, nays 12.

Mr. SPENGER, (rep.) of Aia., moved to make the number of Representatives 26. Lost.

The bill was then passed, all the Senators present voting in the affirmative, except Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton of Maryland, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Patterson, Sauls-

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872.
Under the call of State bills were introduced and referred

By Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me. - Defining the right of part owners of restein in certain cases.

By Mr. Halle, (rep.) of Me.—Fixing the number of naval officers of certain ranks.

By Mr. Smith, (rep.) of Vi—To admit pine timber and

States bonds.

By Mr. DUELL, (rep.) of N. Y,—To repeal the stamp tax on gyrups, preserves and vegetables.

By Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—Amendatory of the Bank-

By Mr. HANDLEY, (dem.) of Aia.—To repeal the duties on spirits outstilled from fruits; also to regulate bids for mail service.

By Mr. SHELDON, (rep.) of La.—For arming and equipping the whole militia force of the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio—For retunning to distillers the sums paid for Thee meters.

By Mr. Garrielle, (rep.) of Ohio—To extend the juriadiction of the Lightboons Board.

Also to admit photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. BKCK, (dem.) of Ky.—To allow half of the customs duties to be paid in legal tender notes.

By Mr. HEAD, (dem.) of Ky.—To allow half of the customs duties to be paid in legal tender notes.

By Mr. HEAD, (dem.) of Ky.—To repeal the duties on printers' type and material.

By Mr. GOLLADAY, (dem.) of Tenn.—For redemption of lands bought by the government in direct ax sales.

By Mr. VACHHAN, (dem.) of Tenn.—For redemption of lands bought by the government in direct ax sales.

By Mr. VOORHENS, (dem.) of Tenn.—For redemption of lands bought by the government in direct ax sales.

By Mr. PARKER, (dem.) of Ind.—Flacing printing type and materials on the free lisk.

By Mr. PARKER, (dem.) of Jud.—To amend the act for the protection of national cemeteries.

By Mr. PARKER, (rpp.) of Mo.—To allow women to vote and hold offices in the ferritories.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Inta.—To regulate trade and commerce between the States and Territories; declaring merchandine free from State tax on transit or sale.

By Mr. SANGERT, rep.) of Cal.—To amend the act granting ind utiles in California.

By Mr. Armstrono, (dem.) of Tenn.—To amend the act granting in the public lands to the Southern Utah Raliroad Company.

By Mr. Armstrono, (dem.) of Utah—Granting the right of way through the public lands to the Southern Utah Raliroad Company.

By Mr. Armstrono, (dem.) of the northern portion of

ove of the House.

Mr. BANAS said that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had the subject under consideration, and the gentieman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) must be aware that the House could not vote for the bill without discussion or a report from a

Mr. Banks objected to any reservation. The bill must be orners said there was nothing partisan in the

what it meant.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee
origitions, reported the annual Diplomatic and Co
propriation bill, which was made the special order propriation bill, which was made the special day next.

The total sum appropriated by the bill is \$1,217,959.

Mr. YOUNG, (dem.) of Ga., introduced a bill removis colitical disabilities from half a dozen persons in G

Sincation."

STEAMSHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Mr. BURDETT officied a resolution instructing the Commitmittee on Manufactures to inquire whether materials for steamship building can be supplied by the United States, and as to the difference in prices between domestic and forcien materials. Adopted.

assumed.

Mr. SANKS hoped that Mr. Cox would not compliment tim at the expense of his political friends.

Mr. Cox went on to say that this was a party movement and they all knew it. It was to carry the Presidential

ection.
Mr. BUTLER—Then it is very clear that we ought to pass

election.

Mr. Houller—Then it is very clear that we ought to pass it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox thought ne would amoke the gentleman (Mr. Hutler) out. He did not think that members of Congress should imitate other officials of the government and so philandering all over the country instead of staying at Washington and attending to their business.

Mr. BINGHAM, rep.) of Oblo, charman of the Judiciary Committee, argued in support of the resolution taking the ground that the legislation of the country had need confided to the republican majority, and that that party would take the responsibility of the adjournment.

Mr. BLUGGS, (rep.) of Conn., wanted the income tax repealed before adjournment.

Mr. BANKS asked Mr. Dawes whether, if the resolution were adopted now, it would be afterwards competent for the House to rescand R.

Mr. Dawes admitted that it would not.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the House would then be putting itself entirely in the power of the Schale.

Mr. Kerr, defin. of Ind., argued against the resolution, holding that it would be an unparaonable evasion of duty for Congress to adjourn without the necessary legitiation being attended to.

ended to.
Mr. Marnand, (rep.) of Tenn., supported the resolution,
su showed that several democrats had already voted for an

After further discussion the resolution was, on motion of r. Farsaworth, reterred to the Committee of Ways and Mr. FARNAWORTH, reterred to the volume.
Means—yeas 129, nays 77.
The democrats all voted for the reference of the resolu-

By Mr. Peters, (rep.) of Me.—Defining the right of part owners of ressels in certain cases.

By Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me.—Fixing the number of naval officers of certain ranks.

By Mr. Smith, (rep.) of Vi.—To admit pine timber and lumber free.

By Mr. Polland, (rep.) of Vi.—Limiting the time within which claims against the government may be presented and prosecuted.

By Mr. Buller, (rep.) of Mass.—Granting woman suffice.

By Mr. Buller, (rep.) of Mass.—In relation to commercial and navigation interests.

By Mr. Buller, (rep.) of Mass.—For the building of the successful of the first of the first of the successful officers of the first of the successful officers of the first of the successful officers of the first of the state of the successful officers of the first of the state of the state of the discharge or death of syrups, preserves and vegetables.

By Mr. Burler, (rep.) of N. Y.—To repeal the stamp tax on gryups, preserves and vegetables.

By Mr. Handler, (rep.) of Mass.—To repeal the duties on girlis distilled from fruits; also to regulate bids for mail service.

By Mr. Shell, (rep.) of La.—For arming and equipping the whole millial force of the United States.

Mr. Roller, (rep.) of Mr. Perez is a state Department, and it was agreed to, there being only free negative votes.

Mr. Rainey, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill for removing the political disabilities from fire persons is South Commercial of the meter being only free negative votes.

Mr. Rainey, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill for removing the political disabilities from fire persons is South Commercial of the first being wotes.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mr. Perez the Educational bill was made a political disabilities from the following Tuesday the vote is to be taken.

Mr. Gaiffield of the first being wotes are stated to the defendance of the discharge of death of sections. Passed are solution in quiring as to the use of Sence and adaptives from three persons is South Commercial the being wotes.

Mr. Rainey, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill for rem political disabilities from several persons in Kentucky.

Passed.

The House then, at fifteen minutes past four o'clock, P. M.,
adjourned.

One week ago yesterday William S. Erwood, of 211 Greene street, and his brother-in-law, William McKay, residing at the same place, became engaged By Mr. VAUGHAN, (dem.) of Tenn.—For redemption of ands bought by the government in direct tax saies.

By Mr. YOUBERS, (dem.) of Ind.—Placing printing type and maderials on the free list.

By Mr. CORDEN, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the act for the protection of national cemeteries.

By Mr. PAREER, (rep.) of Mo.—To allow women to vote and hold offices in the Territories.

By Mr. STRYENSON—To utilize the burned timber on the public lands in Michigan and Wisconsin.

By Mr. CONNOR, (dem.) of Texas—To regulate trade and bounderse between the States and Territories; declaring merchandiae free from State ax on transit or saie.

By Mr. SARUER, (dem.) of Oregon Amendatory of the Agricultural College acts—silowing reserved \$250 lands to be essected and to count douole.

By Mr. SARUERT, (rep.) of Cal.—To amend the act granting land titles in California.

By Mr. HOCFER, (dem.) of Utha—Cranting the right of way through the public lands to the Southern Utha Railroad Company.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, (dem.) of Dakota—For the organization of a new Territory out of the northern portion of By Mr. Bilen, (dem.) of Jan.—For a survey of the channel opposite Elizabethoort, N. J.—For a survey of the channel opposite Elizabethoort, N. J.

By Mr. Bilen, (dem.) of Tenn.—For the retirement of the national bank notes and the substitution there-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Amendment of the Appropriation Act of 1863—An Appeal from the Court of Claims by the Administrator to the Estate of a Pardoned hebel—Congress and the Judiciary at Variance—The Chief Justice Claims Full Jurisdiction and Order the Paragraphy to be

Returned to the Suitor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1872. In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day

following opinions were delivered:were paid into the Treasury. The court, liver a suffected by the late civil war in the hands of citizens engaged in hostilities against the government, conclude that the title to the proceeds of the property which came into the possession of the government by capture or attaind on the proceeds of the property used in actual hostilities, was in no case divested out of the original owner, and it was for the government to determine whether the proceeds should be restored to the owner or not. The promise of the reservation of all rights of property made in the proceeds about of pardon and amnesty of the sin of December, 1863, decides that question affirmatively as to all persons who ayalied themselves of the profered pardon. It was competent for the President to annex to his offer of pardon any conditions or qualifications he should see fit. But after those conditions and qualifications had been satisfied the pardon and its connected promises took full effect. The restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned, on application within two years of the close of the war. It was in part promised for an equivalent. Pardon and restoration of political rights were in return for the oath prescribed and its fulfilment. To repeal it would be a breach of faith not less cruel and astounding than to abandon the freed people whom the Executive had promised to maintain in their freedom. The owner of the cotton in this case had doned the cotton to the agent of the Treasury Department, by whom it was sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, and he took and did not violate the amnesty oath under the President's proclamation. Upon this the Court of Claims pronounced him entitled to judgment for the proceeds. This decree was rendered on the 26th of May, 1869, and the appeal was taken to this Court on the 30th of June and flied here on the 11th of December, 1899.

This decree was rendered on the 26th of May, 1869, and the appeal was taken to this Court on the 39th of June and fined here on the 11th of December, 1899.

The judgment in the case of Padelford (9 Wall, 521) which, in its essential feature, was the same with this case, was rendered on the 30th of April, 1870. It assigned the judgment of the Court of Claims in his lavor. Soon afterwards the proviso in question was introduced as a proviso to the clause in the General Appropriation oill, appropriating a sum of money for the parment of judgments of the Court of Claims, and became a part of the act as assumed by this Court, with but little consideration in either House of Congress. The proviso declares in substance that no pardon on acceptance, oath or other acts performed in pursuance or as a condition of pardon, shall be admissible in evidence in support of any claim against the United States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claima against the United States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claima against the June States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claima against the June States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claima against the June States in the Court of Claims, or to establish the right of any claima against the June Appellate Court on appeal. Proof of loyalty is required to be made according to the provisions of certain statutes, irrespective of the effect of any executive proclamation, pardon or amnesty, or act of oblivion, and when judgment has been already rendered on other proof of loyalty the Supreme Court on appeal shall have no further jurisdiction of the cause and shall dismiss the same lor want of jurisdiction. It is farther provided that whenever any peal shall have no further jurisdiction, or was guilty of any act of rebeliano or disloyalty, and shall have been accepted in writing without express discialmer and protestation against the fact so recited, such pardon or acceptance. When part is the cou diction of the judgments of the Court of Claims, on appeal, and it cannot prescribe a rule in conformity with which the Court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision, in accordance with settled law must be adverse to the government and lavorable to the suitor. The rule prescribed is also hable to exceptions as impairing the effect of a pardon, and thus infringing the constitutional power of the Executive. The motion to dismiss is denied, and the judgment of the Court of Claims affirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

Justices Miller and Bradley dissent, on the ground that there was no interest in the former owner of the property, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, when the property had been sold and the proceeds paid into the freusury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved raised by the amendment in question.

No. 6. Original—Kentucky vs. the Secretary of the

the process paid into the Treasury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved raised by the amendment in question.

No. 6. Original—Kentucky vs. the Secretary of the Treasury.—This is the application for a mandamus made by the dumonwealth of Kentucky to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claims of the State. A rule to the Secretary to show cause why the writ should not issue was now ordered.

No. 431. Freedom vs. Ship Protector.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Alabama.—A decree was rendered in this case on the 5ta of April, 1851. The present appeal was filed the 6th of May, 1871. On a motion to dismiss the case, made as not within the time allowed by law, the question was, when the war began and when it terminated. At this Court had recently held, in Hanger vs. Abbott, that the period of the duration of the war was to be deducted from the time of the statute of limitations, though no such exception was mentioned in the statute, it is now need that it would be impracticable to fix precisely the day of its commencement or termination, and the Court, therefore, looking to the action of the political department of the government, will, for the burposes of this case, assume the proclamation of the blockade to be the commencement of the war, and will take the proclamation of the Presioent of April 2, 1866, declaring the war terminated in certain States, including Alabama, as the termination of the war as to that State. The motion to dismiss the appeal was granted. It is also held that, by the acts of 1783 and 1803, writs of error or appeals must be brought within five years from the Frendition of the jungments or decrees. The Cinef Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 21. Bark Delaware vs. The Oregon Iron Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—The libel case was filed to recover for the nondelivery of certain pig Iron laden on the bark at Portland, Oregon, to be conveyed to San Francisco. The cargo was simpled under a clean bill of lading, but was

Jenkins—Error to the create court for Carlothan.
The operee in this case reverses the judgment below, finding that the title to the pavement patent for the renewed and excended term belonged to the denomination error, and remands the cause for a new trial. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

that. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 142. Land vs. Austin—Error to the Supreme Court of California,—In this case it is held that Champagne whoes, imported by the merchants of San Francisco and still in the original packages on storage in the warehouse of the Importers, were not subject to the taxing power of the State, and the decision of the Court below, holding that they were, is reversed and the cause remanded. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

## ESCAPE OF A NEWARK DESPERADO.

Yesterday afternoon Owen Reynolds, one of Newark's most noted desperadoes, effected his escape from the custody of a force of constables who were escorting him and other prisoners from the Court House to the County Jan. Reynoids was handcuffed to another prisoner, his right hand being free, and when near the fail slipped off the cuff, as supposed, through means of a duplicate key. Reynolds is the same who some time ago was captured in a saloon on Raitroad avenue, but not before he drew a pistol on the detectives and threatened to shoot. He was then a lugitive from justice as he is now, and had kept out of sight about a year.

## THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Grave Intimations Against All the Officers-The Detectives After Conklin-Meeting of the Joint Investigating Committee-Meeting of the Depositors.

Mr. Francis W. Worth, the newly appointed receiver of the Market Savings Bank, took charge of affairs yesterday. He retained the services of Mr. James Dennis to aid him in examining the books of ion. He entered upon his duties with active vigor, and soon gave assurance that his pur-pose was to discharge them fully, while the President, Mr. Van Name, and most of the other persons usually at the bank, remained there most of the time and rendered him what assistance he asked.

Mr. Worth did not commit himself to any expression of opinion, but one of the tellers declared that as far as it had proceeded the new investigation only disclosed such facts as coincided with the already published statements of the ex-receiver, THE NEW INVESTIGATION.

the cause of the depositors met early in caucus in the afternoon at the office of Mr. Dowley, in Nassau street. The general sentiment was that all of the officials of the Market Savings Bank were accomplices in the frauds which had been perpetrated against the depositors. Mr. Morton initiated that he proposed to demand certain information and to institute some inquiry—legal or otherwise—by which it could be obtained, but not yet to be fully given to the public until the time was sure from knowledge already obtained, but not yet to be fully given to the public until the time was ripe for securing the ends of instituce, that it the information he asked was obtained he could prove with no difficulty such facts as would send not only Conklin but undoubtedly the other executive officers to the State Prison to meditate on the wickedness of robbing the poor.

State Prison to meditate on the wickedness of robbing the poor.

Mr. Morton proposed that the action of the depositors be taken conjointly against the trustees and officers of the bank. Mr. Dowley thought in law that there was not a community of interest among the patrons of a savings bank, although there was in fact. Mr. Morton hed that there was, and thought, at least, it would be far better to attempt to arrest all the offenders upon one complaint than to prosecute them on individual complaints for the separate amount of each creditor's money.

At about three o'clock, at 231 Broadway, the pre-iminary meeting of the Joint Executive Committee was called to order by Mr. Dowly. The room was crowded with the depositors. In opening pro-ceedings Mr. Dowly reviewed the situation. He put ittle faith in the statement of the first receiver. It had been evidently contrived with the purpose of deceiving people into the idea that the assets were much larger than they really were, and that the affairs of the bank were not in a very despirate a condition. For instance,

said that he would be glad to see two or three members of our committee.

A DEPOSITOR asked what had been done in relation to the bankruptcy case?

The CHAIRMAN replied that as the State Supreme Court, to which the depositors had applied before the application for bankruptcy had commenced, had jurisdiction in the matter, the latter would not be entertained by the United States Court. After considerable more talk and some wrangling the meeting adjourned,

Meeting of the Depositor

VOODBUFF, chairman of the depositors at said that it was the proper time to hear any sug-gestions that might be offered, and also the report of the committee which they as the smaller de-positors nad appointed. He had no doubt that they would endorse the conjunction of the two com-mittees, authough a had been consummated with-out their sanction.

out their sanction.

The committee reported, giving such facts as were discussed in their own meetings, and aunouncing that they had created a vacancy by removing Mr. Hadnot and appointing in his place Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Woodruff said that it was the first intimation that he had had of the tact, and he refused to become one of the committee.

The committee were instructed to secure a room for a public meeting of the depositors, to be held at a time to be appointed by them. A full report was promised at that meeting. Adjournment was then effected.

#### Managers of Savings Ronks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

for publication of important matters relative to the defunct Market Savings Bank. Knowing personally that you are individually a great and good friend to the laboring class of the community, and knowing from the general details of your universal sheet tha you are a protector of the welfare of humanuy, I am proud of your estimable sneet in the manner of your procedure toward the rascally swindiers of that rot-ten and corrupt institution. I cannot but feel the pungs of sorrow of so many that have been roobed or their all. If the President could but see the countenances of crest-failen victims his heart, if not of stone, would melt at the sight of some of the aged mothers who have been misled by him as their representative and protector. He certainly would put his hand in his individual purse and forward th what little they had put in store to alleviate their trustees have robbed the graves of the existing lew, but will go about in height of fashion, making grand and gorgeous display with the hard earnings of the poor. I would like to know in what classification we can place a tinef, robbec, or swindler. If we are justifiable in seeking redress with the builet by law with the in seeking redress with the builet by law with the two preceding ones, why not in the same capacity with the latter, as we are all a hardworking class of people, earning every single dollar by the sweat of the brow, and straining every nerve of the body to meet the requirements of our families? They have distressed us in the same proportion if not greater than "Black Friday" did Wall street. They are not doad yet, thanks to God. It is to be hoped that their iniquities will oe bestowed upon their own heals. I would suggest that it would meet the views of the depositors if such trustees would make up the defloit balance to clear themselves from the hands of an assassin. The time is not lar distant, I hope, when such action will be taken to bring such vilianous sconndrels to justice. Revenge is sweet when the last hard-earned dollar is stolen, leaving hundreds destitute through their so-called strict mitegrity. Is this the kind of protection from such banks and by such generous trustees we get by placing our little earnings, dollar by dollar, to supply the wants of our dear lamikes? There never would have been a Staten I sland dollar in that bank had it not been for the President representing it. Staten Island is ashamed of ner black sheep. If the President is not guilty why not give the satisfaction required? "The guilty need no accuser," but fie before the righteous. It is based on good authority that he had preferred creditors; it seems to me to be an unlawful act. which will be tested at a future time. I advise Mr. William Van Name to fork over at the capitain's office all his illicit gains belore the grass begins to grow upon a newy solded grave.

The Widew's Mite. trustees have robbed the graves of the existing lew. but will go about in height of fashion, making

## The Widow's Mite.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Under the heading of "The Sickly Savings Banks" I have this moment read, in the Herald of yesterday, the sad and affecting story of a widow, born to culture and refinement, but reduced by "death, failure and catastrophe from wealth to want," who had saved the little she could gather from the property that formerly belonged to her husband and herself and deposited it in the Market Savings Bank, adding to it, by self-sacrificing economy, part of the fruit of her assiduous toil with the needle, during five years of widowhood, in the fond hope that when her two children-a girl and a

fond hope that when her two children—a girl and a boy—should reach the right age she might be able to give them a proper education. Her situation seems to be aggravated by the fact that "she is the only one now left of her blood." It is further stated that "the incident is the only one of a touching character which nas occurred at this oank since its failure, most of the creditors being strong men, who, doubtiess had not entrasted their all to one guardian institution, and, if they had, could bear the misiortune with unpathetic fortitude."

they had, could bear the mislortune with unpathetic fortitude."

Now, Mr. Editor, might they not do better still? Might they not see the unfortunate widow paid out in full by reinquishing a trifle from their own dividends? The share of additional loss in each would doubtless be small and of no inaterial injury, while the benefit to the widowed mother and her two young children might be great indeed.

I am a stranger in this city, a mere temporary solourner, unacquainted with the parties concerned, and an moved to offer this suggestion solely from the idea having forcibly impressed itself upon my mind wante reading your article. I could

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Your interesting article on the subject of savings banks in Saturday's issue attracted my attention, and I think there was one error in the statement and I think there was one error in the statement that all post offices in England are made savings banks. I think the banks are only in connection with the post offices which have the money order branch attached to them. I think the system of government savings banks ought to be adopted in this country, as it works well in England. In this speculative nation, where the temptation is so strong for directors and officers of moneyed institutions to use and lose the money which is entrusted to their charge, the savings of the humble classes should not be imperilled by being deposited in any other than a government institution. The idea of savings banks for the industrial classes was started about the beginning of the present century. The first savings bank was established in Tottenham, England, 1804, by some benevolent people, and was called the "Charitable Bank." Pive per cent interest was allowed, though for many years this rate was a great drain on the benevolence of the founders. In 1817 these banks had increased in England and wales to seventy-four. From 1804 to 1861 the savings banks of the United Kingdom increased to 638. The known frauds in savings banks in England to 1861 swallowed up a quarter of a million of hard-carned money. In a report of a government commission "on the savings of the middle and working classes" several well known authorities in such

existing system. Through his practical acquaintance with the old plan he was able to demonstrate that increased iscilitues for depositing at any time and in convenient places were great desiderata among the poorer classes. The same facilities were likewise necessary for withdrawing deposits. Mr. Sykes proposed that a bank for savings should be opened at every money order office in the kingdom; that each positinater should be authorized to receive deposits, and that all the offices should have immediate connection with a central bank in London. The general principle of his scheme was seen to be useful and practical, and it was referred to the Post Office authorities. After considerable discussion as to the details the simple and comprehensive scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1861 was the result, and the bill as enacted is entitled "An act to grant additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest with the security of government for the due repayment thereof." The first Post Office banks were established under this act on the 16th of September, 1861. The extension of the scheme to Ireland and Scotland was effected on the 5d and 17th of Fobruary, 1862, respectively. Since the establishment of the government savings banks many of the old savings banks have been wound up, as the former are the most popular. Although the rate of interest is leas the absolute certainty of safety more than offsets the difference in that respect.

respect.

Among the many advantages of the government system over the old one is that the whole nation—small places as well as large cities—have the same facilities; the hours of business too are more convenient of the same facilities; the hours of business too are more convenient. facilities; the hours of business too are more convenient, being the same as the money order offices; depositors can withdraw their funds in any other piace as well as the one where they made their deposits; which is frequently a great accommodation; and, above all, the new system fosters endependent habits among the working casses. Their dealings with the Post Office banks are pure matters of business, and no obligation of any sort is given or taken. The old banks, on the other hand, partoox largely of the nature of a charity.

#### HORSE NOTES.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association, in this city, on the 28th day of December, 1871, in the case of the appeal of Thomas P. Waliace, of this city, decided that Charley Green and James H. Coleman should finish their disputed race on the first tair day after the 15th of May next, all the other horses in the race being distanced. The Board have since that time changed their minds, and now decide as follows:

## GOOD QUALITIES OF AMERICAN HORSES.

GOOD QUALITIES OF AMERICAN HORSES.

[From the London Pail Mall Gazette,]

The Americans have steadily encouragea trotting, while we have turned our attention to galloping. Of course the different circumstances of the two countries account to a certain extent for these different tastes. The Americans are not in the habit of crossing country, nor have they any race courses worthy of the name. All their sport must necessarily come off on their roads, or race courses and as roads. Consequently their sport takes the form of trotting, and a good trotter is useful for any purpose. We, on the contrary, in our racing overlook our prolessed end, or at least lose signt of it in the immediate excitement of the match. We aspire to train our norses to, gallop a short distance in the shortest possible time, encouraging the most useless of all paces for the most impractical, of all purposes. We neither hope nor desire to write down racing and galloping. We only desire they should not be practised and encouraged to abuse. There is no pace so exhilarating as a rapid trot; and it is strange, indeed, that trotting should not be more cultivated with a nation of riders and drivers. The quantities of the American trotter are precisely those that make a good troop horse. Stamina and endurance are indispensable, for they must trot extraordinary distances. Blood they must have, or they could never show themselves "game" as they do. If trotting came into vogue with us breeders would have to look to substance without neglecting blood. Those American horses dispiny besides extraordinary vitality. Their celebrities frequently persons and vigorous nature decays in its natural course, while ours, as an American remarks, are run off the turf in thirty months. Of course the secret of this vitality is to be sought in the constitution and education, not in the climate. The practical American sporting men condemn our English practice. We may import barbo sought in the constitution and education, not in the climate. The practical interies and prott

## CONTINENTAL RACING GOSSIP.

(From Le Sport.)

M. Lefevre last week visited his establishment at Royal-Lieu and tried his two-pear-olds, a great number of which are to leave soon for Newmarket. He has purchased during a period of three years all the produce of the stud at Dangu. In order to avoid the annoyances to which trainers at Chantilly are now subjected he has rented a portion of the forest of Halette. The stables, comprising fifty boxes, and the stud, which will also be installed at Chanmans, near Senlis, are undergoing important alterations. Gitano arrived on Friday, from the harss at Villebon, at Pratt's place at La Morlaye. The Duke of Hamilton's Bar ie Duc, Brown Agnes, Malgré Tout and Moscow left Chantilly on Saturday for England, where they will go into training. The brood mares Flamberge and Magenta will be put this season to Hospodar. Jean Cavaher, by Ventre St. Gris, out of Julia, has been added to the list, and is for sale at his owner's (M. P. Aumont) place. The Count of Evry's Piora has left Chantilly for Ourscamp. M. Delamarre has sold Beauvallet, by Muscovite out of Lilas. C. Planner has entered Bartholomew's service. Steeplechase horses doing regular work at Chantilly.—Fleuriste, Mon Ami Pierrot, Wasp, Barbillone, Creveccur, Coucou, Le Saphir, Dunmorre, Pythonisse, Tillers, Robert, Cadomus, Sacripant, Congrès, Zephyrine and Sathaniel. Eole, Parnasse and Dordogne, belonging to the Count de Lagrange, nave arrived at J. Bartholomew's establishment. Belvédere has arrived to be trained by Page. There will be held on the Tuesday and Saturday of each week, on the Hippodrome, at Gannes, parasse and bordogne, belonging to the Count de Lagrange, nave arrived at J. Bartholomew's establishment. Belvédere has arrived to be trained by Page. There will be held on the Tuesday and Saturday of each week, on the Hippogrome, at Gannes, two pigeon snooting matenes, at which a considerable number of foreigners will practice, in view of the international contest at Monaco. Nothing has yet been decided as to the races, but the meeting will be held—if at all—on the 18th or 18th of February, immediately after that of Nice. The Spring Meeting at Marseilles will not be held this year. In consequence of steps taken by the Duke d'Aumaie, the dimentities which have arisen in regard to the training alleys at Chantilly will be got rid of. We were persuaded, with those interested in the matter, that this complication, of which the Duke was completely ignorant, arose altogether from the waim of some understrapper on the estate. Since its foundation the Sociéte d'Emoouragement Gockey Clup, has given in prizes to the races at Chantilly, Paris and the departments, from 1034 to 1837, the sum of 057,650f., and from 1857 to 1871 the sum of 4,216,700f., forming a total of 6,174,350f., or £206,974 sterling. The programme of the races at Baden is to appear at an early date.

## THE SENATOR FOR THE FOURTH.

What Mr. Tweed is Going To Do About Going to Albany.

The Views of "The Boss" on Hewspaper Reading and What He Knows About Mr. Greeley and the Tribune-Thinks the Spruce Street Philosopher a Liar.

Mr. Tweed was at his "law" offices yesterday. A
HEMALD reporter found himself there also, seeking
an interview with "the Senator from the Fourth."
Mr. Tweed was in the inner office, where had been
transferred the tasteful and luxurious furniture teat
at one time adorned the Department of Public
Works. Portraits of prominent politicians occupied
distinguished places on the walls, among which
was that of ex-Comptroller Connelly, and on the
private desk of Mr. Tweed was an elegantly
mounted portrait of the late James Fisk, Jr.
Mr. Tweed was in one of his happy moods, and
was more than usually communicative. The fear of

was more than usually communicative. The fear of the terrors of the law appeared to sit easily upon him, and to excite in him but little apprehension.

"Mr. Tweed," said the reporter, "I suppose you know what I have come to ask you?" "Indeed I do not; I have not the remotest idea."

"I suppose you have seen the Tribune, and what it says about your going to Albany ?"

"No, I have not. I never read the Tribune. Life is too short to read all the newspapers. I read the HERALD in bed this morning, and I found that quite

enough newspaper reading for me."
"Then you don't know that the Tribune says you ave gone to Albany; or, if not gone, you are going

"Mr. Greeley knows no more about what I am go-ing to do than he knows about farming. He said I had fied the other day and had passed through Har-risburg; and the joke of it was that I met a Tribune reporter on these stairs at four o'clock that after noon. I could not have got to Harrisburg at the \$1,000,000 good ball here in this city, and if I wanted

time they said I had if I had tried. I've got \$1,000,000 good bail here in this dity, and ifI wanted to go to Harrisburg or any where eise I should go. All I should do would be to notify my bail, so that they could telegraph to me it I was wanted."
"Your district is not represented in the Senate, Mr. Tweed, and the Tribune says the district is a little restive about it."
"Restive. What (a strong expression) does the Tribune know about my district? There are not four people thatread the Tribune in my senatorial district. When my constituency want me to go I shall go. I don't think they are disposed to troube themselves anything about it. I am not the only member of the Legislature that has been away. Why, there is Tilden. He has only been there there days during all the session. That is why they have done sellttle up there. How can they expect the machine to go without the flywheel? and Tilden is the dywheel of that machine, or wants to be."
"I didn't expect to find this report a true one, but I thought I would come in and see you about it. I suppose you won't go to Aloany, then, just yet, Mr. Tweed?"
"You know what I have told you before. My counsel will tell you all about that. They will talk to you all day if you want to. That is what they are paid for. I leave it all to them."
"As you have not read the Tribune, Mr. Tweed, you don't know that it charges you with bilbing tae legislators in order to secure yoursel from opposition in taking your seat. That is not true, of course?"
Mr. Tweed smilled one of his peculiar smiles, and,

legislators in order to secure yoursel riom opposition in taking your seat. That is not true, of
course?"

Mr. Tweed smiled one of his peculiar smiles, and,
wiping industriously with his white cambrie handkerchief a pair of eyegiasses, turned beamingly
upon the reporter and said, "What is it Mr. Greeley
says about lying? Oh, this is it—'You lie, you villain! you lie!"

"Is that what you would say to Mr. Greeley if he
were here, Mr. Tweed?"

"That is what I would say, and quick too. It is
easy to make charges against a man. If they want
to play at that game, why, I can take a hand in,
and pernaps may do it."

"Then you are not going to take your seat?"

"I don't know what I am going to do, and if I did
I should not say what it was. I leave that to my
counsel."

"This turmoil and strile in your old political arena
don't seem to disturb you. You are quite happy
about it apparently."

"This turmoil and strile in your old political arena don't seem to disturb you. You are quite happy about it apparently."

"No, it don't trouble me much. I know they cannot prove the charges against me that it is said they've got against me. I don't think all the philosophers of the Tribune office can do that."

"Well, Mr. Tweed, this has been a very entertaining interview, although I don't know that I know any more than I du when I came m."

"I'm always glad to see you. When I've got anything to tellyou I'l tell you all about it. But at present I can't say what I am going to do about it."

The reporter had Mr. Tweed "good day" and made his exit, in accordance with a direction on the wall, through "number live."

## TRYING TO UNSEAT ASSEMBLYMAN FREAR.

the Official Canvass Shows to be Falsein the Twenty-fifth District than Were Returned by the Inspectors.

Committee on Privileges and Elections was again in session vesterday, at the Sturreyant House Mr. Alexander Frear. With the exception of the testimony of Alderman Piunkitt and an inspector named Lowenthal, of the First district of Twentieth ward, certifying to the genuineness of certain returns made, all the evidence related to the Twenty-fifth district of the ward, where the inspectors returned but sixty votes for Frederick Killan, the contestant. On Friday and Saturday filty swore that they voted in that district for Kilian The names of the witnesses who yesterday testified

The names of the witnesses who yesterday testified to the same purport are:—Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Robert P. Anderson, F. Newman, John Griden, Jos. Meyer, Levi Maschman, Leopold Solinger, Thomas Anderson, Joseph Singer, Dr. Robert S. Newcomb, Edwin Rich, Carl Vallmar, John Laugan, Daniel McNight, Theodore A. Gol, Hermann Stereberg and Lewis Schoonmaker.

The above witnesses, with those published in Sunday's Herald, make the number who swear they voted in the district sixty-seven, or seven more than Kihan was given in the cauvass. The committee adjourned at Six O'clock last evening until eight, when ten more witnesses were waiting to testily to the same effect. As Mr. Freat's total majority in all the Assembly districts is but twenty-four persons voted for Kihan in the Twenty-fitti district of the ward is sufficient to give kihan a majority of one. His counsel, however, do not propose to stop as eventy-five, but claim they can swear in nearty a hundred votes, which will leave the sitting member far behind. A suc-committee of the committee will this morning take the evidence of four or five voters who are too fill to appear at the hole. The prospect of Mr. Frear retaining his seat at present is very sim indeed, unless the can break down the testimony of some of the witnesses sworn.

The following tariff of the sanitary dues of the Ottoman Empire went into operation on the first of

The following tariff of the sanitary dues of the Ottoman Empire went into operation on the first of September last:

ARTICLE I.—The tariff of sanitary duties comprises the tonnage duty which is payable by every vessel on its arrival in an Ottoman port. Second, Quarantine dues in cases of contumacy. Third, Additionally a duty levied upon pigrims and traveliers coning from Persia by land, and a duty on pilgrims and traveliers going to Hedjaz and Yemen by sea.

ART. E.—Every vessel, from whatever country it may be, shall, on arriving in an Ottoman port, pay a duty calculated, according to its ionnage, according to the following roles:—From 10 500 tons, incusive, twenty paras per ton; from 501 to 1,000 tons twelve paras; from 1,001 tons and upwards, eight paras. In other words, each vessel shall pay twenty paras for the first 500 tons, twelve paras for the next 500 tons and eight paras for each exceeding 1,000 tons.

ART. 4.—Each vessel entering an Ottoman port is required to pay the duty mentioned in the foregoing article but once in the course of its voyage; intermediate stations not being therein included.

ART. 4.—Pilgrims and traveliers from Persia by land shall pay a duty of ten plasters per head. This does not include the continent quarantine dues specified in the foregoing article. A duty of fifty plasters shall be levieu upon each corpse brought by land into the vilayet of Bagdad to be buried in the Persian burying place. Prigrims and traveliers entering Hedjaz and Yemen via a port of the Black Sea shall pay a duty of ten plasters and a porters per day, per man, paras and traveliers entering Hedjaz and Yemen via a port of the Black Sea shall pay for disinfection as and the includes the continent quarantine dues of duties.—A, duties for health officers and porters per day, per man, paras twenty-five; B, officers and porters per day, per man, paras twenty-five; B, officers and porters per day, per man, paras twenty-five; B, officers and porters per day, per man, paras twenty-five; B, officers and porters per

mery levies and abolished.
Supplementary article—The sanitary dues are payable in all the ports of the cupite in Medjid money.

#### THE COLLECTORSHIP OF TROY. McClellan Gently Put Out and MacArthur Quickly Put Into the Office.

Thoy, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1872.
R. H. McClellan has retired from the office of Colecretary of the Treasury, saying that the President

has suspended him under the rules and regulations of the civil service, and, therefore, McClellan was holding office in violation of law. Having been only removed. C. L. MucArthur is now installed in